# *The Social Dimensions of Health and Health Care in Canada (Canadian) 1st edition Wade Test Bank*

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CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS FOR A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HEALTH, ILLNESS, AND HEALTH CARE

True/False and Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is not true of quantitative methods of inquiry?
   **a. *Quantitative methods are always deductive.**
   b. Quantitative data focus on numbers and categories.
   c. A principal aspect of quantitative methods is "control".
   d. Quantitative methods are driven by explanation of relationships.

2. Which of the following is a component of qualitative methods of inquiry?
   a. Hypothesis-driven
   **b. *Hypothesis-generation**
   c. Detachment from populations being studied
   d. Identification of causality between concepts

3. Quantitative methods are to qualitative methods as _____ is (are) to _____.
   a. Theory; data
   b. Data; theory
   **c. *Realism; relativism**
   d. Meaning; interpretation

4. Qualitative methods are to quantitative methods as _____ is (are) to _____.
   **a. *Induction; deduction**
   b. Theory; data
   c. Interpretation; validity
   d. Surveys; experiments

5. Qualitative research methods are not involved in the process of date collection.
   True
   ***False**

6. A hypothesis is a statement of relationship between two variables AND an educated guess as to what is expected to happen.
   ***True**
   False

7. The variable is a key component in quantitative methods.
   ***True**
   False

8. The variable is a key component in qualitative methods.
   True
   ***False**

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9. Defining an abstract theoretical concept so it can be measured is a component of which concept?
    a. Experimentation
    b. Interpretation
    **c. *Operationalization**
    d. Validation

10. Data analysis that examines a series of previous studies is referred to as:
    a. Primary
    b. Secondary
    **c. *Tertiary**
    d. Quadrophonic

11. The road test component of a driver's examination is an example of:
    **a. *Concurrent validity**
    b. Predictive validity
    c. External validity
    d. Internal validity

12. Which of the following would NOT be considered a valid hypothesis?
    a. If A, then B.
    b. If A, then not B.
    c. If not A, then B.
    d. If A, then C.
    **e. *All would be considered valid hypotheses.**

13. Which of the following is NOT a type of reliability?
    **a. *Focal-point reliability**
    b. Inter-item reliability
    c. Inter-rater reliability
    d. Test-retest reliability

14. Reliability is to validity as _____ is to _____.
    a. Context; construct
    **b. *Consistency; accuracy**
    c. Quantitative; qualitative
    d. External; internal

15. Which of the following is one of the key strengths of the experimental study design?
    **a. *Control**
    b. External validity
    c. Random sampling
    d. Statistical accuracy

16. Quasi-experiments and surveys are mutually exclusive methods.
    True
    ***False**

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17. Survey methods are the best method to test hypotheses regarding health issues.
    True
    ***False**

18. A longitudinal survey is the best method to test a causal relationship.
    True
    ***False**

19. Ethnographic analysis is most closely associated with which method?
    a. In-depth interviews
    **b. *Participant observation**
    c. Unobtrusive observation
    d. Quasi-experimental analysis

20. Trustworthiness, as a method of evaluation of quality in qualitative methods is most closely associated with which method of evaluation of quality in quantitative methods?
    **a. *Validity**
    b. Reliability
    c. Realism
    d. Deductive logic

21. Which methodological approach is NOT compatible with in-depth interviews?
    a. Observational
    b. Quantitative surveys
    c. Documentary analysis
    d. Experiment
    **e. *All are compatible with in-depth interviews**

22. According to the text, a definition of trustworthiness would include:
    **a. *The truth value of a study.**
    b. The ability of the results to extrapolate to other populations.
    c. A causal understanding.
    d. A grounded theoretical research framework.

23. The principal component of grounded theory is:
    **a. *Induction**
    b. Deduction
    c. Hypothesis testing
    d. Concurrent validity

24. According to the text, a mixed-methods approach entails the combination of a quantitative and a qualitative research design.
    ***True**
    False

25. A principal strength of a mixed-methods design is:
    **a. *Triangulation**
    b. Transferability of results

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c. Randomization and validity
d. Validity and reliability

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